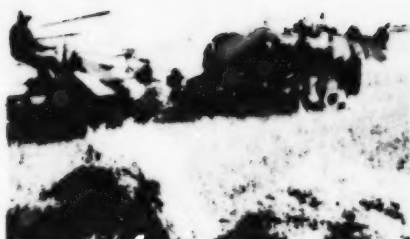




ANNUAL REPORT
1983

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SASKATCHEWAN WESTERN DEVELOPMENT MUSEUMS

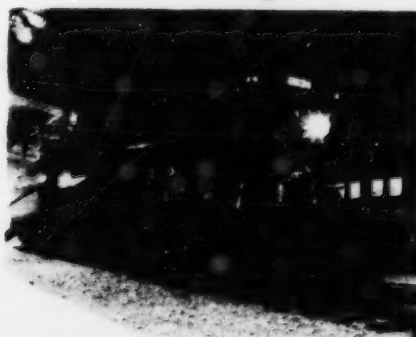
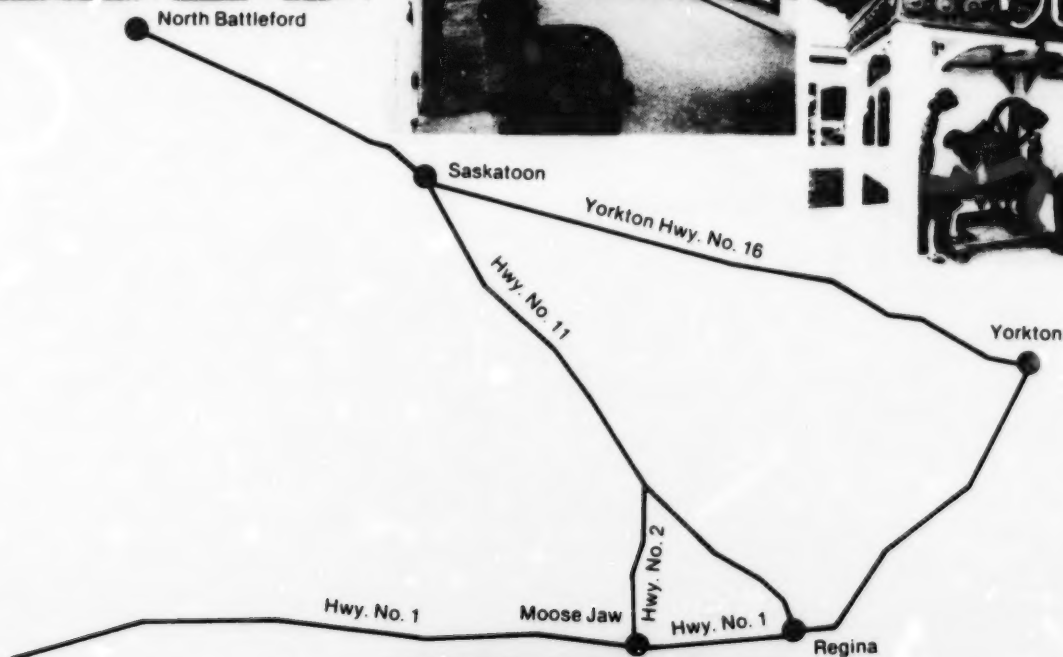
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1983



North Battleford



Saskatoon



December 15, 1983

To His Honour
The Honourable F. W. Johnson
Lieutenant Governor of the
Province of Saskatchewan

Sir:

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report of
the Saskatchewan Western Development Museums for the fiscal year ended
March 31, 1983.

Respectfully submitted,



Rick Folk
Minister In Charge
SASKATCHEWAN WESTERN DEVELOPMENT
MUSEUMS

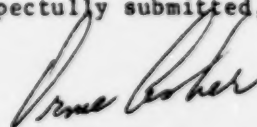
December 15, 1983

To the Honourable Rick Folk
Minister of Culture and Youth
Province of Saskatchewan
REGINA, Saskatchewan

Dear Sir:

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report of
the Saskatchewan Western Development Museums for the fiscal year ended
March 31, 1983.

Respectfully submitted,



Orme Asher, Chairman
Board of Directors
SASKATCHEWAN WESTERN DEVELOPMENT
MUSEUMS

SASKATCHEWAN WESTERN DEVELOPMENT MUSEUMS
Board of Directors
1982-83

Don Leier, Chairman	Saskatoon
Joylene Campbell	North Battleford
Bill Clarke	Regina
Dan Danielson	Tyner
Alvin Hewitt	Perdue
Lynden Hillier	Regina
Inez Nordstrom	North Battleford
Valerie Pratt	Moose Jaw
Norman Roebuck	Yorkton
Stan Skreszewski	Yorkton
Norm Valgardson	Moose Jaw

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

As my appointment as Chairman of the Saskatchewan Western Development Museums did not begin until May 1983, I did not participate directly in the activities reported. However, I can state that 1982/83 was a critical year in the WDM's development, and I would like to compliment the Government of Saskatchewan and the previous Board of Directors for their significant accomplishments.

The major breakthrough occurred with the Government's commitment of a minimum of \$7 million in extraordinary capital funding. These funds are providing the solution to the WDM's longstanding storage problems through the purchase and renovation of a provincial service centre. In addition, it is expected that significant branch museum upgrading will also result.

The other major accomplishment in 1982 was the WDM's successful realization of Colony Trek. For the hundreds of participants, the thousands of spectators, and the millions more who viewed national and international media coverage, the WDM succeeded in bringing the past alive.

I feel that the activity report which follows reflects the energy and dedication of WDM staff and volunteers. On behalf of the current Board of Directors, we are proud of the WDM's accomplishments and we intend to see these achievements continue to grow.



Storage problems

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

It is my pleasure to present the following report on the activities of the Saskatchewan Western Development Museums for the fiscal year 1982/83.

The past year has been marked by significant achievements for the WDM. In the public eye, Colony Trek embodied both a tribute to our pioneer past and the WDM's commitment to being a "living museum". Our pride in originating and organizing this event will last far beyond 1982.

Behind the scenes, one of our two major problems is being solved through the Government's commitment to correcting our horrific storage problems. The purchase and renovation of a warehouse for use as a provincial storage centre will mean that the WDM can at last live up to our responsibilities as trustees of Saskatchewan's cultural heritage. Priceless artifacts that have been stored for years in unsafe hangars for lack of a better facility will be transferred to an environmentally controlled centre where they will be preserved for future generations. In addition, Headquarters staff will gain adequate offices and workshops in the service centre.



Provincial Service Centre

This leaves our final outstanding problem--an adequate operating budget. Any review of statistics will reveal that the WDM is the most seriously underfunded and understaffed major museum in Canada. However, our success to date in triumphing over obstacles gives us confidence that ultimately this problem will also be solved, and the WDM will finally live up to its potential as the most dynamic museum in the country.

In reporting I shall use the fourteen basic museum programmes outlined in the Museum's Statement of Intent and accepted by the Museum's Board of Directors as the areas for which it holds the Executive Director responsible.

INTRODUCTION: OUR MUSEUM SYSTEM

The Saskatchewan Western Development Museums differ distinctly from other Canadian museums in both structure and operation. The WDM consists of four separate branch museums located in different communities, as well as a headquarters facility.

Despite its advantages in making Saskatchewan's heritage more accessible to the public, this structure precludes a neat categorization of activities. Generally speaking, all interaction with the public (excluding extension activities and publications) occurs through branch museums. Behind-the-scenes work in Collections, Conservation, and Research is usually carried out by headquarters staff. However, all programmes are realized through the cooperative efforts of branch and headquarters staff.

1. INSTITUTIONAL PLANNING, ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

In the previous year the WDM had submitted a brief to the consultants undertaking a review of Saskatoon's cultural facilities needs. The resulting report appeared in mid-1982, and was rejected by the WDM (and other major participants) as failing to propose reasonable solutions to the identified problems. Consequently, the option of establishing a WDM in downtown Saskatoon and converting the existing Saskatoon building to headquarters/storage was dropped from consideration.

The possibility of acquiring the former Westfair warehouse for use as a provincial service centre was then investigated. A preliminary feasibility study was forwarded to the Government of Saskatchewan; following the provincial commitment of a minimum of \$7 million towards capital needs detailed planning concerning the building's conversion was carried out.

The conceptual plan for an expansion of the Yorkton WDM was carried through to the stage of detailed architectural drawings.

A number of meetings was held with representatives of Persephone

Theatre to investigate the feasibility of housing the Theatre in conjunction with the Saskatoon WDM. Although many advantages to such cooperation could be seen by both parties, the planning was terminated when it became apparent that the timeframes of the two institutions could not coincide.

A great deal of staff time was invested in proposed modifications to the North Battleford village lay-out. The long-term physical planning for the North Battleford WDM is being carried forward.

A survey of museum membership programmes across the country was carried out as a first step in planning the establishment of a membership programme at the WDM.

Staff training continued as a priority in the Museum's ongoing pursuit of excellence. During 1982/83 the Moose Jaw Manager attended a course on museum management at the Banff Centre; the Saskatoon Manager undertook study tours of major museums in Alberta and British Columbia; the Administrative Secretary took a course for executive secretaries at the Banff Centre; the Artifact Care Coordinator attended a seminar on wood preservation sponsored by the Association of Preservation Technology; the Promotions Coordinator took a community college course on advertising, as well as a seminar on television appearances sponsored by the Canadian Public Relations Society (also attended by the Saskatoon Manager); the Collections Assistant attended a seminar on dealing with the public; the Display Assistant attended a design symposium in Vancouver; the Building Supervisor attended a Heritage Canada seminar on the preservation of wooden buildings; the Machinist attended an advanced machine shop course; Display and Technical Pool staff toured museum workshops in Edmonton and Calgary; numerous staff attended seminars sponsored by the Saskatchewan Museums Association on such diverse topics as museum storage, research, the use of computers, and planning educational programmes.

2. COLLECTIONS AND ACQUISITIONS

A comprehensive Collections Management Policy received Board approval in June 1982. Museum responsibilities and procedures are now outlined for such areas as acquisitions, deaccessioning, use of collection, loans, insurance, and record-keeping.

The museum received 883 artifacts during 1982/83. Acquisitions of note included a 1930's homemade discer, two hang gliders, quilts made to celebrate the centenaries of Moose Jaw and Yorkton, a Cessna Crane, an FP6000 computer, and a 1950's CPR diesel locomotive.

All donations were recognized by a certificate of appreciation, and special recognition was given to the first donors of 1983.



First donation 1983

A comprehensive analysis of collections was initiated in preparation for the centralization of reserve collections in the new provincial service centre.

The usual work of making contacts, replying to inquiries, inspecting items located or offered, and arranging for pick-ups was maintained.

3. **REGISTRATION AND CATALOGUING**

A major change occurred in this programme when the Canadian Heritage Information Network of National Museums of Canada introduced a new computer system upon which WDM collections records are kept. The changeover required extensive staff training, modification of cataloguing procedures, and some delay in access to the data base. However, the sophistication of the new system has enabled staff to make greater use of the computer in daily collections management.

Despite this interruption, approximately 5,400 artifacts were registered, bringing the total as of 31 March 1983 to 59,018.

Over 3,400 records were entered on the terminal, bringing the total to over 37,000.



Computerization of collection

In addition to cataloguing new acquisitions and reducing the collection backlog, Collections staff maintained records of all artifact movement (from storage to display, from one branch to another, from 11th Street to headquarters storage, from North Battleford storage to headquarters, on loan to other institutions) on location files.

4. **RESEARCH**

In 1982/83 the major effort again focussed upon the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan gallery at the Moose Jaw branch. The Research programme contributed signage text for the Phase One atmospheric gallery, continued research (including oral history interviews and a review of audiovisual sources), and prepared the preliminary storyline for the Phase Two interpretive gallery.



B.C.A.T.P. research

Research was continued on the lay-out of 1920's towns and farmsteads for future development of the North Battleford Branch. An outline of research required for the Living Historical Farm was prepared.

Text for signage on agricultural machinery at Yorkton was prepared. Input was provided and the final text reviewed for the revised Teacher's Handbooks.

Work continued on the Library as resources permitted. The Collections Assistant maintained responsibility for ongoing operations; the Research Coordinator continued ordering all books and periodicals. Temporary staff hired through grants began some journal indexing. Despite these efforts, a considerable backlog remains to be catalogued, and it is recognized that the Library will not provide full support services until permanent staff can be assigned to its operation.

Excluding the many requests from WDM staff and volunteers, the Research Coordinator responded to 82 inquiries from the public concerning WDM collections and Saskatchewan history in general.

5. CONSERVATION

Although little improvement in the housing of artifacts was seen in 1982/83, the commitment to an environmentally controlled central storage depot has improved the outlook of the Artifact Care programme. On the preventive side, the environmental conditions at all four branches were monitored by recording hygrothermographs.

The new fumigation facility enabled staff to prevent infestations when bringing in organically based artifacts.

The state of deterioration at the North Battleford storage hangar led staff to evacuate over 100 artifacts to storage areas in Saskatoon. In addition, approximately 500 smaller artifacts were transferred from the 11th Street compound to east wing storage in Saskatoon.

The demands of public programming meant that staff devoted a large portion of their time to the preparation of operational artifacts. A preliminary list of extension equipment was prepared for North Battleford. Volunteers worked with staff in maintaining the equipment needed for demonstrations at all four branches.



Restoration of White Steam Car.

Restoration projects were undertaken as resources permitted. Artifact Care staff continued work on the 1910 White Steam Car. Under staff supervision the Pioneer Threshermen worked on a Hart Parr Little Devil and the Boomtown Volunteers continued restoration of a 1928 Whippet. At Moose Jaw volunteers have begun reconstruction of a Cessna Crane.



Volunteer Winter Works project.

Although a grant was received from the National Museums of Canada to hire a conservator, to date the Museum has been unable to locate a qualified individual (apparently due to Saskatchewan's apparent isolation from museological centres and the relatively low salary available). Therefore, there was no increase in the number of staff dealing with conservation.

6. **EXHIBITS AND GALLERIES**

6.1 Permanent Galleries

The major effort in 1982/83 was the completion of Phase One of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan gallery in Moose Jaw, a 20,000 sq. ft. atmospheric display which recreates a portion of a World War II training base. Preliminary design work was begun on the complementary interpretive second phase.

Other gallery improvements were of a minor nature. A considerable amount of time was spent in planning the farm and village lay-out at North Battleford, and a number of essential repairs were made to village buildings. Wall panels and a hanging strip were added to Saskatoon's travelling exhibition galleries. As a result of a newly constructed silkscreening facility, signage at all branches was upgraded.



Silkscreening facility

6.2 Temporary Exhibitions (produced in-house)

During 1982/83 priority continued to be given to permanent gallery development, and the need for changing exhibits was generally met through the installation of exhibitions received from other institutions. Nevertheless, a limited number of temporary exhibits (such as "Student Inventions" and Time Worn Toys") were installed. As part of the 1982 centenary celebrations, the WDM coordinated a quilt contest which resulted in the Yorkton Centennial Quilt Exhibition. The entries in a similar contest organized by the Moose Jaw 100 Committee were installed at the Moose Jaw WDM. In addition, a WDM promotional exhibit was fabricated and displayed at a number of venues across the province, and a showcase for new acquisitions was developed at the Saskatoon branch. "Commemorative Quilts" concluded its tour of twelve bookings on the Organization of Saskatchewan Arts Councils' circuit.



Display models
constructed

6.3 Temporary Exhibitions (received from elsewhere)

In order to give our public access to a wide and varied range of subjects and collections, a significant number of exhibitions produced by other institutions was received in 1982/83. Despite difficulties caused by lack of space, lack of installation facilities, and lack of staff to install and dismantle shows, the following were exhibited:

6.3.1 "The Warship Wasa"

- . from the Embassy of Sweden
- . March-April 1982
- . Moose Jaw branch

6.3.2 "Rodeo: A Pictorial History"

- . from Glenbow Museum
- . February-June 1982

- . North Battleford and Saskatoon branches
- 6.3.3 "Beads: A Northern Plains Tradition"
 - . from Glenbow Museum
 - . March-May 1982
 - . Saskatoon and Yorkton branches
- 6.3.4 "Understanding Clay"
 - . from the Provincial Museum of Alberta
 - . June-September 1982
 - . Saskatoon and North Battleford branches
- 6.3.5 "Advertiques"
 - . from Glenbow Museum
 - . March-May 1982
 - . Moose Jaw and Saskatoon branches
- 6.3.6 "Contemporary Dutch Jewellery"/"Graphics from Mondriaan's Country"
 - . circulated by the International Programme, National Museums of Canada
 - . June-September 1982
 - . North Battleford and Saskatoon branches
- 6.3.7 "Aquatic Exotic"
 - . from the British Columbia Provincial Museum
 - . August-October 1982
 - . Saskatoon branch
- 6.3.8 "From My Grandmother's Hands"
 - . from Glenbow Museum
 - . September 1982-February 1983
 - . Yorkton, Saskatoon, North Battleford, and Moose Jaw branches
- 6.3.9 "Never a Day Without a Line"
 - . from the Red Deer and District Museum
 - . October 1982-March 1983
 - . North Battleford and Saskatoon branches
- 6.3.10 "Horse Brasses"
 - . from Glenbow Museum
 - . November 1982-March 1983
 - . Moose Jaw, Yorkton, Saskatoon and North Battleford branches

6.3.11 "Forest Flora of Quebec"

- . from the National Museum of Natural Sciences
- . November-December 1982
- . Saskatoon branch

6.3.12 "Sweden Saves Energy"

- . circulated by the International Programme, National Museums of Canada
- . November 1982-January 1983
- . Saskatoon branch

6.3.13 "Doukhobors: Images of the Past"

- . from the Doukhobor Society
- . December 1982-April 1983
- . Saskatoon and Yorkton branches

6.3.14 "Canadian Nature Art"

- . from the National Museum of Natural Sciences
- . March-April 1983
- . Saskatoon branch

7. PROMOTIONS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS



Colony Trek

In this area, 1982 was the year of Colony Trek. Conceived as an appropriate commemoration of the dual centenaries of Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, this recreation of the journeys made by Saskatoon's first settlers has required nearly two years of planning. This investment was justified by the unprecedented success of the eleven-day trek by over two hundred participants, whose tribulations and triumphs received international attention.

Aside from the continuous media coverage during the Trek, two televised documentaries were subsequently produced, and slide talks on the Trek were given by the Promotions Coordinator to numerous community groups. The WDM also published a forty-page diary of the Trek.

The Promotions Coordinator also maintained ongoing institutional advertising, usual contacts with media and tourism departments, and regular media coverage of WDM activities. Media releases were prepared for all special events, demonstrations, and travelling exhibitions. In addition, greater Museum participation in tourism-oriented events (such as Tour Can '82) was initiated.

During 1982/83 the WDM's monthly newsletter, "Sparks Off the Anvil" was mailed to over 500 recipients. Circulation of the "Sparks Supplement" (which condenses news for external distribution) increased to over 400 recipients.

At the branches, Managers continued to promote the Museum through various events, media appearances, and public speaking engagements. For example, the Yorkton branch entered a float in the Yorkton's Traveller's Day Parade.



Interest in Colony Trek

BRANCH ACTIVITIES



MOOSE JAW
Short Line Railway



SASKATOON
Threshing Demonstration



NORTH BATTLEFORD
Willow Weaving Demonstrations
During "Those Were The Days"



YORKTON
Show Mascots — Homer Homesteader
and Steamer Joe

8. **EDUCATION (IN-HOUSE)**

During 1982/83 the WDM completed its revision of Teacher's Handbooks for all four branches. The content of the previous handbooks was revised to ensure that each grade level was served by a specific theme coordinating with the school curricula. Illustrations were added, a new format was designed, the copy was type-set, and the total package was printed professionally--resulting in an attractive and functional source book which provides teachers with the structure and information to use the Museum as an educational resource.

Special educational programmes at branch museums were further developed. A Marionette Festival held in April 1982 attracted eager participants from Saskatoon schools. Nearly 2,600 students attended two days of demonstrations for school groups held at North Battleford in June. In Saskatoon attendance at the Year IV School Threshing Demonstrations increased to nearly 3,300. The Year III 1910 Christmas Programme was repeated with great success in both Saskatoon and Yorkton. Early 1983 saw the North Battleford branch hosting an open house for teachers, and an educational advisory committee for the branch was subsequently established.

Special events which maintain the WDM's "living museum" tradition continue to form a significant part of public programming. In the summer of 1982 the Yorkton WDM offered an Old Fashioned Family Picnic on July 1st, as well as the Threshermen's Show and Seniors' Festival. At North Battleford, the "Summer Festival" and "Those Were The Days" offered a broad range of agricultural activities. The Short Line Railway at Moose Jaw was operated on selected weekends throughout the summer. In addition to providing artifacts for Prairieland Exhibition's Pioneer Days, the Saskatoon branch sponsored "Heritage Day." A major innovation was the introduction of the WDM Pioneer Pavilion as part of Saskatoon's Folkfest--an event which attracted over 8,000 people to the Saskatoon WDM.

Craft demonstrations were held at most branches. For example, at Saskatoon the Women's Auxiliary provided demonstrations of pioneer crafts on Sunday afternoons throughout the summer. The Pioneer Threshermen's Club again conducted an annual course in steam traction engineering, and WDM staff and volunteers conducted a two-week wheelwrighting seminar for eleven participants from across Canada.

Another innovation consisted of a training programme offered to volunteer tour guides. This programme was introduced in Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, and interest has been expressed in extending it to North Battleford and Yorkton as well.

Although we remain proud of the WDM's record of productivity in public and educational programming, we recognize that permanent

Education/Extension Officers at all branches are essential for further programme development.



Museum Kit programme.

9. **EDUCATION (OUTREACH)**

A major addition to the WDM's outreach activities occurred through the provision of ten museum kits from the National Museum of Man, which were offered to schools, nursing homes, and community museums throughout Saskatchewan. The kits were fully booked, serving a total of 68 different institutions.

Staff and volunteers also continued to bring the Museum into the community through demonstrations of equipment and/or crafts at a number of locales, including HUDAC and Mexabition (Saskatoon), the Farm and Leisure Show (Yorkton), and the Battlefords Handcraft Festival. The Women's Auxiliary in Saskatoon provided pioneer craft and skill demonstrations at various senior citizens' lodges, shopping malls, and over forty schools.



Volunteers demonstrate pioneer crafts to young people.

Museum staff were active in presenting Museum programmes to the public. The Promotions Coordinator gave a number of slide talks throughout the province on the subject of Colony Trek, and the Research Coordinator delivered a lecture on the WDM's work on the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

In the area of museological education, Museum staff conducted sessions on registration and interpretation for Kelsey students. Collections and display assistance was provided to the Katimavik project at the Rosthern Museum. Seminars on registration were provided for the Parkland Community College (Kamsack), the Wilkie Museum, and the Saskatchewan Museums Association. A seminar on interpretive programming was also provided for the S.M.A., and the Artifact Care Coordinator presented a major workshop on the care of collections for the Alberta Museums Association. The Education/Extension Assistant conducted a workshop "Developing Education Programmes for Community Museums" for the Newfoundland Museums Association, as well as participating in a panel on volunteer programmes at the Canadian Museums Association annual conference in Halifax. Presentations on WDM education programmes were made at the Heritage Canada conference and at Showcase '83, and the Education/Extension Coordinator addressed the Alberta Teachers Association on "Multicultural Education and Museum Resources." In cooperation with community colleges, the Education/Extension Assistant presented a series of workshops on wheatstraw weaving throughout the province. The Executive Director participated in a panel on museum management at the American Association of Museums' annual conference in Philadelphia.

Upon the conclusion of Colony Trek, the Museum produced a popular publication which compared the experiences of 1982 participants with those of the original Temperance Colonists. An article on the shot drills recovered from Lake Athabasca was published in the Society for Industrial Archaeology Newsletter, and an article by the Research Coordinator on interpreting technology at the WDM is to be included in a forthcoming publication by the Canadian Science and Technology Historical Association.

Finally, a plough was provided on a long-term loan to the National Museum of Science and Technology for display in the agricultural museum component of the Experimental Farm in Ottawa.

10. **RELATIONS WITH OTHER MUSEUMS AND AGENCIES**

10.1 National Museums of Canada

The WDM is an Associate Museum of the National Museums of Canada, and thus is consulted in an ongoing way about policy development. The Executive Director currently chairs a Task Force for the Council of Associate Museum Directors concerning NMC's Museum Assistance Programmes. In addition, NMC has provided the services of experts in such areas as conservation and security to the WDM for the purpose of planning the provincial service centre.

10.2 The Museum maintains membership in the Saskatchewan Museums Association and the Canadian Museums Association; in addition, staff have been encouraged to become individual members, and several are active in both organizations. Various staff members attended the respective annual conferences. The Museum donates the services of our Director of Administration to do the accounting for the SMA on a quarterly basis, and the Executive Director chaired an SMA/Culture and Recreation committee advising on the establishment of a provincial funding programme for museums and galleries. The Museum also is a member of the American Association for State and Local History, the Association of Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums, Interpretation Canada, the Canadian Council on Railroad Heritage, and the Canadian Aeronautical Preservation Association. The Executive Director is a member of the American Association of Museums, and also participated in the C.M.A.-coordinated response to the Applebaum-Hebert Report.

10.3 With regard to other museums, discussions were held with the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History concerning a possible rationalization of collections. Extensive assistance was provided to researchers from the Reynolds-Alberta Museum, in exchange for which the WDM received complimentary copies of the resulting research reports.

In addition, information concerning the WDM's specialized collections was provided upon request to a number of museums across Canada.

10.4 Department of Tourism and Small Business; Canadian Government Office of Tourism

Ongoing contact is maintained by the Promotions Coordinator, whose efforts have led to the increasing inclusion of the WDM in governmental planning with regards to tourism. The promotions Coordinator is also active within the Canadian Public Relations Society.

10.5 Branch city organizations

The four Museum Managers belong to their respective Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce, as well as local or regional tourist associations. Staff at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, and Yorkton were active in the Moose Jaw 100 Committee, Century Saskatoon, and the Yorkton Centennial Committee, respectively. The Saskatoon Manager also serves on the Board of Directors of Prairieland Exhibition, and the WDM is represented on the Saskatoon Multicultural Council.

10.6 Miscellaneous

The Yorkton WDM participated in Sask Tel's innovative Pathfinder Project. The Moose Jaw WDM served as the venue for an energy conservation show co-sponsored by the Moose Jaw Chamber of Commerce and the Saskatchewan Power Corporation. Discussions concerning the possibility of cooperative programmes were held with staff from the Frances Morrison Library in Saskatoon. The Department of Education provided assistance in the production of the WDM Teacher's Handbooks.

11. **FUNDING**

11.1 Government

In 1982/83 the Province of Saskatchewan through the Department of Culture and Recreation provides an operating grant of \$1 million, or approximately 62 percent of the Museum's funding. Approximately 10 percent of the WDM's revenues for operations came from the Museum Assistance Programmes of the National Museums of Canada. The municipal governments of North Battleford and Saskatoon continued annual grants to branch museums in their respective cities (totalling approximately .4 percent of total funding), while the City of Yorkton continued its annual grant of \$5,000 towards the Yorkton building fund. The WDM also had access to various federal and provincial employment programmes.

With regard to capital funding, the Province of Saskatchewan committed a minimum of \$7 million over three-and-one-half years towards the solving of the storage problem and towards branch museum upgrading. No funds under this commitment were received in 1982/83.

11.2 Self-generated

Despite the difficult economic climate, over 24 percent of the WDM's funding was raised through admissions, gift shop sales, concessions, rentals, and contracts.

11.3 Private sector

Museum management has not looked to the private sector for general operating support, having identified that the prime responsibility in this area lies with the Province. In general, appeals to the private sector have been related to specific projects. In 1982/83 over \$7,500 was realized from individual donations, volunteer group contributions, and corporate support. However, work was begun on a membership programme which, when introduced, will have a fundraising component. To some extent, this has developed from the Moose Jaw WDM's annual Patron's Roll campaign.

12. **PUBLIC SERVICES**

All branch museums maintain picnic areas, parking, rest areas, restrooms, and gift shops. Restaurant facilities are available in North Battleford (summer only) and Saskatoon; the Yorkton branch provides free coffee for visitors. Moose Jaw and Saskatoon provide rental space for conventions and social gatherings. All branches provide meeting room space for organizations whose aims are parallel to those of the Museum.

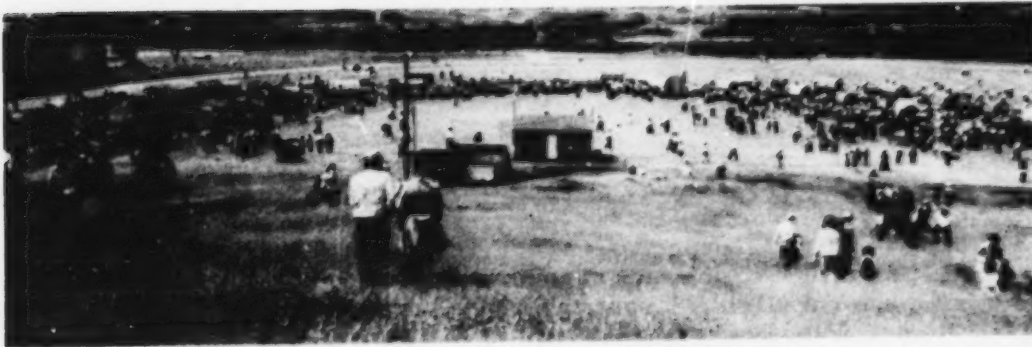
In 1982/83 the Saskatoon cafe was upgraded through the addition of airconditioning. At Moose Jaw a public telephone was installed.

13. **PUBLIC RESPONSE**

In general attendance figures reflected a recovery from the disappointing levels of 1981/82. To some extent these increases may be attributed to the branch city centenaries in 1982, and also to the WDM's promotional advances. Nevertheless, Museum management retains the opinion that resources must be obtained to permit ongoing development of displays and programmes if the WDM is to maintain and improve our levels of public response.

Total attendance of four branches

	<u>Individual</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>Special Events</u>	<u>1982/83 Total</u>
Saskatoon	47,379	30,564	10,733	26,210	114,886
North Battleford	24,316	1,417	4,255	4,461	34,449
Yorkton	10,274	718	2,257	11,783	25,032
Moose Jaw	<u>35,119</u>	<u>1,135</u>	<u>4,245</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>40,499</u>
	<u>117,088</u>	<u>33,834</u>	<u>21,490</u>	<u>42,454</u>	<u>214,866</u>
1981/82 Totals	<u>122,181</u>	<u>12,850</u>	<u>21,306</u>	<u>22,600</u>	<u>178,937</u>
Change	<u>- 5,093</u>	<u>+20,984</u>	<u>+ 184</u>	<u>+19,854</u>	<u>+35,929</u>



Public Response To Colony Trek.

14. **PHYSICAL FACILITIES**

The major development in this area occurred with the acquisition of a building to serve as a new provincial service centre. With this exception changes to the physical facilities were minimal (except, of course, for the continued deterioration of existing storage hangars.)

Following the successful correction of roofing deficiencies at Moose Jaw, a regular programme of roof maintenance was introduced and a portion of eavestroughing installed. The landscaping of the grounds continued. At North Battleford doors, locks, steps, and platforms for village buildings were repaired or replaced, and the usual programme of roof repairs was continued. In addition, with labour provided through the federal/provincial NEED programme, the lean-to was cleared out and converted into materials storage, and an extra office was created from former storage space. A similar NEED project at the Saskatoon WDM enabled the upgrading of the lobby, temporary exhibit galleries, and Saskatchewan Hall. In addition, at Saskatoon parking lot repairs were carried out, and additional plug-ins were installed largely due to a donation from the Boomtown Volunteers Association.

The major catastrophe in terms of physical facilities occurred at the Saskatoon WDM, where a broken watermain resulted in extensive flooding. Thanks to the clean-up efforts of staff and volunteers, the building was closed to the public for only a few days. In repairing the break, the quality of pipe was upgraded and an external shut-off valve installed. The flood resulted in the replacement of flooring in the cafe and in Sask Hall.

In terms of equipment, a new utility tractor was purchased for Moose Jaw, Saskatoon acquired a new lawnmower, and the provincial office purchased a microcomputer with wordprocessing capabilities, which led to the transfer of an electric typewriter to Yorkton.



"Living History" at the W.D.M.

THE WESTERN DEVELOPMENT MUSEUM FUND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year Ended March 31, 1983

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL AUDITOR

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of the Legislative Assembly
Province of Saskatchewan

I have examined the balance sheet of The Western Development Museum Fund as at March 31, 1983 and the statement of revenue and expenditure and fund equity for the year then ended. My examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as I considered necessary in the circumstances, except for donations and grants from the Government of Canada where my examination was limited to the verification of amounts recorded in the accounts.

In my opinion, except for the effect of adjustments, if any, which I might have determined to be necessary had I been able to satisfy myself as to the completeness of donations and grants from the Government of Canada, these financial statements present fairly the financial position of The Western Development Museum Fund as at March 31, 1983 and the results of its operations and the changes in its fund equities for the year then ended, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Regina, Saskatchewan,
August 5, 1983.


W. G. Lutz, F.C.A.,
Provincial Auditor.

Statement 1

March 31, 1983

(with comparative figures at March 31, 1982)

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

<u>1983</u>	<u>1982</u>
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	<u>1983</u>	<u>1982</u>		<u>1983</u>	<u>1982</u>
Current:			Current:		
Cash	\$ 11,889	\$ 39,125	Bank loan	\$ 500,000	\$ -
Accounts receivable	33,373	14,683	Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	166,833	112,826
Inventories at the lower of cost or replacement cost	62,800	71,889	Unexpended balance of National Museums of Canada grants	62,617	29,339
Prepaid expenses	<u>3,758</u>	<u>3,906</u>	Deposits	3,100	5,560
Total current assets	111,820	129,603	Due to (from) Special Projects Fund	<u>3,140</u>	<u>(10,765)</u>
Fixed assets - cost (Note 2)	6,875,901	4,305,249	Total current liabilities	<u>735,690</u>	<u>136,960</u>
			Mortgage payable (Note 4)	<u>1,995,787</u>	-
			Equity:		
			Equity (deficit) revenue fund (Statement 2)	(623,870)	(7,357)
			Equity in fixed assets (Note 2)	<u>4,880,114</u>	<u>4,305,249</u>
				<u>4,256,244</u>	<u>4,297,892</u>
	<u>\$6,987,721</u>	<u>\$4,434,852</u>		<u>\$6,987,721</u>	<u>\$4,434,852</u>
			SPECIAL PROJECTS FUND		
Cash	\$ 90,567	\$ 114,874	Equity in Special Projects Fund (Statement 2)	\$ 97,063	\$ 112,104
Accrued interest receivable	3,356	7,995			
Due from (to) revenue fund	<u>3,140</u>	<u>(10,765)</u>			
	<u>\$ 97,063</u>	<u>\$ 112,104</u>			

(See accompanying notes to the financial statements)

THE WESTERN DEVELOPMENT MUSEUM FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AND FUND EQUITY

Year Ended March 31, 1983

(with comparative figures for the 1982 year)

	<u>Revenue Fund</u>		<u>Special Projects Fund</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>1983</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1982</u>
Revenue:						
Rentals, commissions and souvenir sales	\$ 423,164	\$ 280,268			\$ 423,164	\$ 280,268
Less: cost of sales	<u>284,502</u>	<u>197,560</u>			<u>284,502</u>	<u>197,560</u>
Gross profit	138,662	82,708			138,662	82,708
Grants - Province of Saskatchewan	1,019,297	836,460	\$ -	\$ 9,890	1,019,297	846,350
- National Museums of Canada	156,265	143,325	7,600	96,600	163,865	239,925
Other grants and donations	86,020	39,980	10,415	6,961	96,435	46,941
Admissions	156,767	164,849			156,767	164,849
Interest earned	6,925	54,632	11,053	18,168	17,978	72,800
Other income	<u>31,225</u>	<u>32,408</u>			<u>31,225</u>	<u>32,408</u>
	<u>1,595,161</u>	<u>1,354,362</u>	<u>29,068</u>	<u>131,619</u>	<u>1,624,229</u>	<u>1,485,981</u>
Expenditure:						
Salaries and benefits	1,048,226	869,360			1,048,226	869,360
Building maintenance and utilities	189,394	166,679			189,394	166,679
Exhibits and collections	26,024	34,455			26,024	34,455
General and administrative expense	196,075	171,211	283	571	196,358	171,782
Promotion and publicity	107,539	76,954	5,000	-	112,539	76,954
Acquisitions of fixed assets	546,039	49,882	38,826	100,198	584,865	150,080
Interest expense	<u>98,377</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>98,377</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>2,211,674</u>	<u>1,368,541</u>	<u>44,109</u>	<u>100,769</u>	<u>2,255,783</u>	<u>1,469,310</u>
Excess of revenue over expenditure (expenditure over revenue)	<u>(616,513)</u>	<u>(14,179)</u>	<u>(15,041)</u>	<u>30,850</u>	<u>(631,554)</u>	<u>16,671</u>
Fund equity (deficit), beginning of year	<u>(7,357)</u>	<u>6,822</u>	<u>112,104</u>	<u>81,254</u>	<u>104,747</u>	<u>88,076</u>
Fund equity (deficit), end of year to Statement 1	<u>\$ (623,870)</u>	<u>\$ (7,357)</u>	<u>\$ 97,063</u>	<u>\$112,104</u>	<u>\$ (526,807)</u>	<u>\$ 104,747</u>

(See accompanying notes to the financial statements)

THE WESTERN DEVELOPMENT MUSEUM FUND

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 1983

1. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Fixed Assets and Equity in Fixed Assets

The acquisition costs of fixed assets are current expenditures to the Revenue Fund and the Special Projects Fund in the year the assets are acquired. Assets acquired and financed by means of loans which are secured by mortgages against the related assets are expensed in the accounts as the related principal portion of the loans are reduced.

The amounts expended on land, buildings and equipment by the Revenue Fund and the Special Projects Fund together with major restoration costs of exhibits are capitalized in the accounts of the Revenue Fund with a corresponding equal amount being recorded in the accounts as either "Equity in fixed assets" or "Mortgage payable".

Since the costs of fixed assets are recorded as expenditures in the statement of revenue and expenditure at either the time of acquisition or when the principal obligation of the related debt financing is reduced, no depreciation is recorded in the accounts.

At the time of disposal or retirement the costs of assets disposed or retired are removed from the fixed asset accounts together with a corresponding entry to "Equity in fixed assets".

b) Revenue Recognition

Grants from the Province of Saskatchewan and others are taken into operations in the year in which they are received, with the exception of certain National Museum of Canada grants. These are transferred into revenue as the funds are expended, with the balance being accounted for as a deferred revenue item "Unexpended Balance of National Museums of Canada Grants".

Government and private grants received for fixed asset acquisitions are recorded in the Special Projects Fund until such time as the funds are expended for the fixed assets for which they were intended. Interest earned by the funds is generally recorded as an increase to the individual project fund balances. Once an asset is acquired it is transferred to the Revenue Fund where it is recorded as a fixed asset and a corresponding entry is made in the "Equity in fixed assets" account.

Admissions and other revenue are taken into operations when earned.

2. Fixed Assets

	Cost Mar. 31/82	Revenue Fund	Special Projects Fund	(Disposals)	Cost Mar. 31/83
Buildings	\$3,381,113	\$2,508,324	\$ 7,277	\$ -	\$5,896,714
Land	16,900	-	-	(10,000)	6,900
Furniture & fixtures	88,636	13,450	-	-	102,086
Automotive & shop equipment	252,276	20,052	-	-	272,328
Exhibits	559,324	-	31,549	-	590,873
Other	7,000	-	-	-	7,000
	<u>\$4,305,249</u>	<u>\$2,541,826</u>	<u>\$38,826</u>	<u>\$(10,000)</u>	<u>\$6,875,901</u>

Equity in fixed assets consists of:

	Mar. 31/83	Mar. 31/82
Balance, beginning of year	\$4,305,249	\$4,141,108
Additions:		
Revenue fund	546,039	49,882
Special projects fund	38,826	100,198
Donated asset	-	15,286
	<u>4,890,114</u>	<u>4,306,474</u>
Disposals:		
Revenue fund	(10,000)	-
Special projects fund	-	(1,225)
	<u>\$4,880,114</u>	<u>\$4,305,249</u>

3. Status of Museum

The Western Development Museum Board was incorporated by The Western Development Museum Act, Chapter W-12, R.S.S. 1977-78 which established the Western Development Museum Fund.

4. Mortgage Payable

This loan is secured by a 1st mortgage on the Provincial Service Centre building. No principal payments are required until May 1, 1987 at which time the full amount of the loan is due and payable. Interest is payable monthly at the rate of 12% per annum.

5. Subsequent Event

In May, 1983, the Western Development Museum Board committed the Fund, for the expansion at the Yorkton Museum buildings, in the amount of approximately \$300,000.

THE WESTERN DEVELOPMENT MUSEUM FUNDREVENUE FUNDSCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAMYear Ended March 31, 1983

(with comparative figures for the 1982 year)

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1982</u>
Head Office Administration	\$ 199,037	\$ 166,070
Inventory	137,574	120,575
Conservation	89,684	99,131
Display	65,635	53,823
Education and Extension	90,632	59,699
Technical Pool	94,565	87,628
Promotions and Public Relations	66,241	57,495
Research	35,778	32,434
Museum Branch Operations		
Moose Jaw	198,313	198,116
North Battleford	193,165	173,871
Saskatoon	286,234	225,611
Yorkton	121,763	94,088
Service Centre	<u>633,053</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$2,211,674</u>	<u>\$1,368,541</u>

THE WESTERN DEVELOPMENT MUSEUM FUNDSPECIAL PROJECTS FUNDSCHEDULE OF TRANSACTIONS BY PROJECTYear Ended March 31, 1983

	<u>Unexpended Mar. 31/82</u>	<u>Funds Received/ Receivable</u>	<u>Funds Paid/ Payable</u>	<u>Unexpended Mar. 31/83</u>
General Museum Reserve	\$ 18,659	\$ 6,232	\$ -	\$24,891
Our Lady of the Prairie Foundation	20,909	2,228	-	23,137
Lions Club Park Fund	396	42	-	438
North Battleford Building Fund	922	92	-	1,014
Moose Jaw Capital Donation Fund	7,281	5,659	12,870	70
Colony House Fund	5,899	629	-	6,528
George Shepherd Fund	4,321	480	-	4,801
Yorkton Building Fund	10,078	1,106	-	11,184
Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Elevator	25,000	-	-	25,000
British Commonwealth Air Training Plan Exhibit	18,639	7,600	26,239	-
Colony Trek Book	-	5,000	5,000	-
	<u>\$112,104</u>	<u>\$29,068</u>	<u>\$44,109</u>	<u>\$97,063</u>

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL

